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PRICE ONE CENT.

VICTIMS OF CHEAP MONEY.

Macaulay's Description of Sufferers by Clipped Coins in the Seventeenth Century.

Free coinage at sixteen to one is equivalent to clipping from 45 to 50 cents from the present dollar. It would give us a debased dollar of varying value. The world has had experience with clipped coins. Poorly minted coins during Queen Elizabeth's time made it easy to clip them. Coin clipping was carried on extensively during the rest of the sixteenth and during all of the seventeenth century. By 1695, Macaulay tells us, "it could hardly be said that the country possessed, for practical purposes, any measure of the value of commodities."

Speaking of the effects upon the people at large of this debased coin of uncertain value, this great historian says that "it may well be doubted whether all the misery which had been inflicted on the English nation in a quarter of a century by bad kings, bad ministers, bad parliaments and bad judges was equal to the misery caused in a couple of years by bad crowns and bad shillings." He describes the workings and effects in the following language:

"But when the great instrument of exchange became thoroughly deranged, all trade, all industry, were smitten as with a palsy. The evil was felt daily and hourly in almost every place and by almost every class, in the dairy and on the threshing floor, by the anvil and by the loom, on the billows of the ocean and in the depths of the mine. Nothing could be purchased without a dispute. Over every counter there was wrangling from morning to night. The workman and his employer had a quarrel as regularly as the Saturday came round. On a fair day or a market day the clamors, the reproaches, the taunts, the curses, were incessant, and it was well if no booth was overturned and no head broken. No merchant would contract to deliver goods without making some stipulation about the quality of the coin in which he was to be paid. Even men of business were often bewildered by the confusion into which all pecuniary transactions were thrown. The simple and the careless were pillaged without mercy by extortioners, whose demands grew even more rapidly than the money shrank. The price of the necessities of life, of shoes, of ale, of oatmeal, rose fast."

"The laborer found that the bit of metal which, when he received it, was called a shilling would hardly, when he wanted to purchase a pot of beer or a loaf of rye bread, go as far as sixpence. Where artisans of more than usual intelligence were collected in great numbers, as in the dockyards at Chatham, they were able to make their

complaints heard and to obtain some redress. But the ignorant and helpless peasant was cruelly ground between one class which would give money only by tale and another which would take it only by weight."—Macaulay's History of England.

OUR TRADE INTERESTS.

Follow the Lines of Least Monetary Resistance.

In declaring for the free coinage of silver independently of all other countries the Chicago convention in effect declared for a different and lower money standard than that used by the great commercial nations with which we trade. Trade and commerce follow the lines of least monetary resistance, and out of total merchandise imports and exports last year of \$1,539,508,130 only \$163,893,827 was from single silver standard countries—less than 11 per cent.

Even in our South American trade, about which so much has been said, out of a total of \$145,093,055 only 6 per cent, \$8,991,853, was with silver standard countries, while 72 per cent, \$105,217,864, was with single gold standard countries, and \$31,483,338 was with bimetallic countries.

Practically speaking, all bimetallic countries are on a gold basis, their legal tender silver being exchangeable for gold, but the bimetallic trade is small. Let Europe serve as the example. While much less than half of its population has the single gold standard, the following table shows our trade:

Single Gold.	Bimetallic.
England.....\$44,338,701	France.....\$108,729,646
Germany.....173,597,818	Netherlands.....46,194,350
Austria.....8,636,091	Italy.....37,214,850
Portugal.....4,632,061	Belgium.....35,381,067
Sweden and Switzerland.....15,096,563	
Norway.....7,133,928	Spain.....14,501,196
Denmark.....3,800,103	Greece.....479,746
Turkey.....2,129,425	All other.....812,336
Roumania.....19,230	
Total.....\$745,717,520	Total.....\$256,322,741

Russia, single silver standard, \$9,333,244. To classify by standards, the total foreign commerce of the United States will surprise many:

Gold.	Bimetallic.	Silver.
Europe.....\$745,717,520	\$256,322,741	9,333,244
S. America.....105,217,864	31,483,338	8,991,853
N. America.....92,520,728	48,851,826	48,851,826
West India.....17,641,622	82,882,380	584,742
Asia.....9,836,424	1,259,844	94,951,321
Africa.....13,634,096	16,526,061	980,746
Oceania.....		
Totals.....\$891,947,626	\$481,515,072	\$163,893,827
Unclassified.....\$2,151,705		

Our trade and commerce are not only on "a gold basis," but are on "a single gold standard." To adopt silver monometallism, which independent free coinage would surely produce here as it has everywhere else, would be to permit Europe to fix the price of our surplus products on a gold basis, while it could pay us in our own legal tender silver dollars coined freely out of 63 cents' worth of bullion. Is this business?

VALUABLE STATISTICS.

Berlin's Improved Method of Subdividing General Facts.

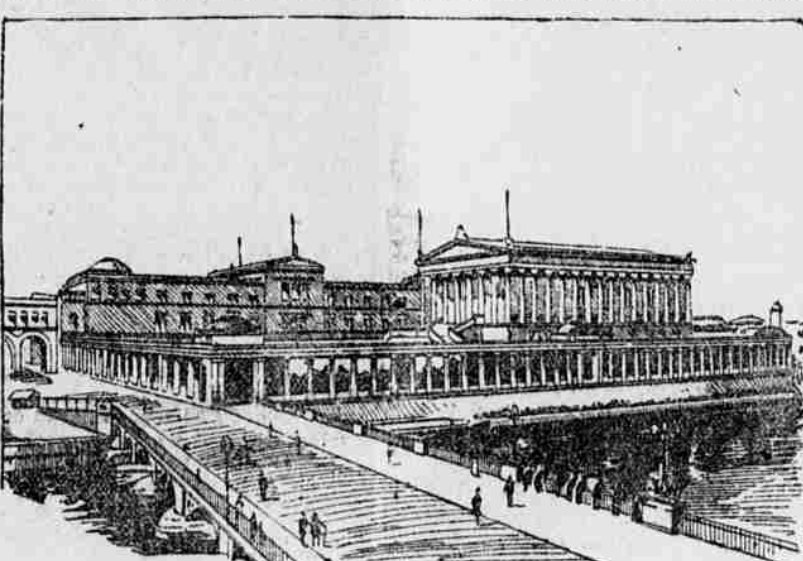
It Has Reduced the Death Rate of the City Many Per Cent.—An Experience Which Should Teach Us a Lesson.

(Special Berlin (Germany) Letter.) In American cities of large size there are bureaus of statistics, just as there are in the European ones. But statistics is a science of very recent birth and growth, and it is of benefit only when it shows two characteristics, viz., absolute reliability and the proper degree of subdivision. In both respects, I fear, Americans are at fault. Berlin



PROF. VON VIRCHOW.

enjoys a well-deserved reputation in the matter of its statistical office, and by closely studying its methods and results the observer is forced to the conclusion that it has had much to do with the enormous improvement in general condition here for the past ten years. In 1885, for instance, statistics showed the following state of facts: Out of the 1,315,000 population at that time there were 73,000 living in one-room



THE NATIONAL GALLERY AT BERLIN.

tenement quarters occupied by two or more. Those 73,000 supplied nearly one-half the entire number of deaths. That is, their death rate was almost 20 times as large as that of the population as a whole, and nearly 40 times as large as was the death rate of the remaining 1,240,000. Of every 1,000 of those 73,000 one-room tenement dwellers there died at that time 163.5 per year, or about one-sixth. Those one-room dwellers lived for the most part in households five or six persons strong. The same statistics showed, however, that the death rate dwindle with the number of rooms occupied by each household. The two-room households showed a death rate of but 22.5, the three-room dwellers of only 7.5, and the well-to-do people, occupying four or more rooms, suffered by death only at the rate of 5.4 per each 1,000. It was shown that there were 382,000 of the city's population occupying two rooms, 432,000 three rooms, 398,000 four rooms or over. These figures were again divided and subdivided until they furnished, in their totality, a perfect picture of the enormous variety in the matter of death rate.

A cry of horror went up as these tables were published. For the first time it had been brought home to the meanest intelligence what close relation exists between hygiene and life

classes of the population, and this was done so successfully that a steady decrease in the death-rate as a whole, and more particularly in the death-rate of the very poor, has been achieved. Within five years, up to 1890, the death-rate was reduced to 19, and within another five years, 1895, it was still

further reduced to about 16.5. Whole streets which used to be jammed with human beings slowly suffocating to death or catching the germs of consumption or other deadly diseases have been torn down, and healthier quarters erected in their place. The suburban region all about Berlin, where dwellings and fresh air are yet comparatively cheap, has been settled rapidly by people driven out by the force of circumstances from the densely peopled heart of the city. One of these suburbs, Charlottenburg, has increased from 45,000 to 170,000 since 1885, and others, like Schöneberg, Rixdorf, Pankow, Wilmersdorf, Steglitz, at still a greater ratio. The result of it all has been that there are to-day not 73,000, but barely 20,000 one-room households left in Berlin, and that the death-rate among the poor has been decreased by 50.75 per cent. Out in the suburbs they have more room, more pure air, more sunlight, and the children especially are profiting by this change for the better.

The above strikingly shows the use of well digested and carefully collected vital statistics, for it was the latter which furnished the municipal authorities with an incentive to bring about better hygienic conditions. And hygienic improvement has been, as a consequence, the watchword in Berlin for years. The safeguards against epidemics—cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, etc.—are now well-nigh perfect, and humanly speaking, it will be impossible for any of those scourges to take a firm hold of the German capital. For this enviable condition of hygiene Prof. Virchow, one of the most active and painstaking members of the Berlin municipal



A cream of tartar Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Largest United States Government Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WALL ST., N.Y.

enforcing all the provisions made in this respect. One fruitful source of disease in Berlin, the large number of basement dwellings (in 1885 about 120,000 of the population lived in cellar or basement dwellings, in 1895 still about 54,000), is diminished as rapidly as possible. It is the policy of the authorities to discourage or forbid the occupancy of unwholesome basements.

Viewing the present sanitary condition of Berlin as a whole, however, one is forced to state that in no large city in the world has there been of late such an enormous improvement.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRANDT.

TRYING TO DODGE.

Candidate Bryan Appeals to National Prejudice.

In the speech which gained him the democratic nomination for president Hon. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, said, in reference to what he termed "the great paramount issue": "My friends, we shall declare that this nation is able to legislate for its own people on every question without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth, and upon that issue we expect to carry every single state in this union."

If this means anything it means that the "paramount issue" on which the silverite campaign is to be fought is not free silver at sixteen to one, but the question whether this country is able to legislate for its own people. Of course the United States can legislate without the aid or consent of any other country. No advocate of sound money will for a moment deny Mr. Bryan's assertion, nor has anyone ever done so. If Congress chooses to pass a law that the tides shall never rise more than four feet along any part of our seacoast, it has a perfect right to do so. If the United States wishes to enact legislation forbidding the Russian thistle to grow, it is able to do so without the consent of any other nation. If Congress chooses to fix the price of sugar at four cents per pound, it can legislate to that effect without any aid from hated British or Frenchman. There is no doubt about our ability to legislate on every question without asking anybody's consent.

But if Congress passes foolish laws will they have any effect? That is the real issue. Can the price of such a commodity as sugar be fixed by our laws? Certainly not. Equally impossible would it be to fix the price of silver at sixteen to one of gold. No believer in sound money thinks or says that we cannot pass a free and unlimited sixteen to one coinage law. They do say, and all the experience of mankind proves that they are right, that under such a law this country cannot alone maintain the value of silver at the present ratio.

Mr. Bryan's attempt to run away from the question as to our ability to raise the value of all the world's silver without the agreement (not consent, as he states it) of the great commercial nations shows the weakness of the silver cause. Confusing the ability to legislate, which nobody denies, with the ability to control values by legislation may do for a stump speech. It will not deceive the American people, who know well enough that our laws cannot fix the value of silver or of any other labor product.

The Common People.

At this crisis the claim is made that Bryan resembles Lincoln in his faith in "the common people." This is a line of comparison that Bryan's friends have made a mistake in suggesting. Lincoln realized that in the long run the mass of the people are honest in their inclinations and are not to be misled for any great length of time. The common people know an honest dollar from a fraudulent dollar. They know the difference between statesmanship and will-o'-the-wispism. They cannot be permanently blinded by dazzling epigrams of the picturesque attractions of youth and eloquence. Common sense is the inalienable heritage of the common people.—P. L. McConhee.

Plenty of Bimetallism Now.

We have bimetallism in the United States in every sense of the term. If the gold man wants gold, he can get it. If the silver man wants silver at sixteen to one, he can get it. Based on these two metals and redeemable in them, or like them, in the products of the world (the final redeemer of all moneys) we have the greenback, the treasury note and the national bank note, so that if the citizen prefers paper to either gold or silver, it is within his reach.

Gold Deposited in the New York Sub-Treasury. New York, July 22.—The National Park bank has deposited \$1,000,000 gold at the sub-treasury. Total thus far \$4,000,000.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

DEPART—6:00 a. m., 10:40 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 4:00 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 11:25 p. m.
ARRIVE—3:05 a. m., 8:10 a. m., 12:25 p. m., 4:00 p. m., 8:40 p. m., 8:55 p. m.

T. & O. C. Ex.
LEAVE.....2:10 p. m., 9:00, 4:00 a. m.
ARRIVE.....4:41, 12:15 p. m., 7:30 a. m.

C. & M.
LEAVE.....8:25 a. m., 2:55 p. m.
ARRIVE.....11:15 a. m., 7:05 p. m.

Z. & O.
LEAVE.....4:20 a. m., 2:40 p. m.
ARRIVE.....10:40 a. m., 6:55 p. m.

O. R. R. R. (Eastern Time).
SOUTH.....9:00 a. m., 3:07, 7:35 p. m.
NORTH.....7:32 a. m., 12:32, 4:17 p. m.

Tickets Free

To Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show

You will all want to go to this show; the greatest show of the kind.

Next Saturday, July 25, at the Ball Park, Marietta, Ohio

A ticket free to every one that purchases a suit from us any time this week. It makes no difference whether it is a Child's Suit, Boy's or Man's.

Further—A ticket to any one purchasing \$5.00 worth of any kind of goods.

Remember—At this time of year prices are reduced all through our stock. All of our Men's \$10.00 suits for \$7.50, and so on down the list.

\$1.50 shirts for \$1.25. Clean, nice dollar shirts for 75 cents.

All of our Children's and Boys' nice 50c Straw Hats for 25 cents.

- STAR -

Clothing House.

P. S.—Buy your goods next Saturday from us and get a free ticket to Wild West.

WHY HE LEAVES HIS PARTY.

An Old-Time Democrat Cannot Follow the Silverites.

Mr. Samuel Dickson, of Philadelphia, a lifelong democrat and an influential citizen, has resigned as a presidential elector on the democratic ticket. Among other reasons for his action he gave the following:

It is merely paltering with the truth to pretend to acquiesce in the experiment of trying to make the product of a day's labor in a silver mine worth two or five times as much as the product of a day's labor in a gold or an iron mine. At the present time the results of a day's work in one occupation are worth approximately and in the long run as much as in any other. To affix an artificial value upon silver ore is a dishonest and unjust discrimination against every other form of industry, and when it is done by calling it a legal tender it is done at the expense of every class in the community except the money lenders and the money changers.

With currencies of different value in circulation, the money lenders always thrive at the expense of the people, and the debtor must suffer more than the wage earner. It was a favorite saying of Lord Palmerston that a high rate of interest meant a bad security, and the owner of money must charge for the risk if there is a chance that when he lends a bar of gold he may be forced to take payment in a bar of silver, just as the owner of a horse will hesitate to lend it with a chance of being given in return a sheep or a pig. That is all there is in bimetallism as a practical question as between the lender and the borrower, and, so stated, it ought to be easy to understand why, until it is stated, hundreds of millions of capital are lying idle which would be at the service of the south and west if they were willing to give back what they got.

At Jamestown, N. Y., Miss Angie Kilburn and Mrs. Hall, of Chicago, the latter a sister of Mrs. Albion W. Tourgee, were thrown from a carriage Tuesday night, sustaining injuries which, in Miss Kilburn's case, resulted in death Wednesday afternoon.

Princess Maud, of Wales, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, was married Wednesday to Prince Charles, of Denmark, son of the crown Prince and grandson of King Christian IX, of Denmark. The ceremony took place in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham palace.

Another Record Breaking Sale!

"A Triumph of Triumphs."

We want every man, woman and boy to attend our wonderful never-to-be forgotten July Clearance Sale of Men's Boys' and Children's up-to-date clothing.

The Buckeye never carry over stock from one season to another in any of their seven stores, and to make the Marietta branch no different from the others we have decided to clean out every Man's, Boy's or Child's light weight garment in our establishment. In order to do so we have divided our Men's Suits in 3 lots namely.

Lot No. 1 Consists of Men's Suits made of all wool chevrot, cassimeres and worsteds, broken sizes, none worth less than \$9.00; your choice at **\$6.50.**

Lot No. 2 Consists of your choice of Cheviots, Irish Home-spuns, Harris Cassimeres, Thibets, etc. All strictly wool and lined with farmer satin or good substantial serge, all go at **\$8.00.**

Lot No. 3 Consists of suits sold as high as \$13.50, consisting of Fancy Worsteds, Thibets, Vicunas, unfinished Worsteds, Clays and Hamilton Cassimeres, all tailor made and fit guaranteed, yours for **\$9.75.**

In our Children's department we have also put the knife.

Boys' two piece suits ages 4 to 14 we have placed separate; four styles which none are worth less than \$2.50. Yours this week for **\$1.49.**

Boys' Long Pant Suits ages 10 to 19 years, made of good substantial Union Cassimere, worth not less than \$5.00. Your choice of 5 different styles at **\$3.75.**

Children's Junior Juvenile and Reefer Suits at \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.00. **WORTH DOUBLE.**

We also place on sale this week a lot of Children's Blouse Waists at 50c and 75c, **WORTH DOUBLE.**

A new line of Men's Neckwear and Negligee Shirts just received.

Straw Hats Almost Given Away.

THE "BUCKEYE."

Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers,
Cor. Front and Butler sts., Old P. O. Building
MARIETTA, OHIO.